PARIN, B. V.

*Twenty-five Years' Experience in Reconstructive Operations for Defects of Fingers and the Hand."

Report submitted at the 3rd International Congress of Plastic Surgery, Washington, DC, 13-18 Oct 63.

PARIN, B.V., prof. (Gor'kiy,ul.Piskunova, d.47,dv. 36)

Dermatoplasty in cicatrical contractures following burns.
Ortop., travm.i protez. 23 no.11:3-13 N 62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - dotsent M.G.Grigor'yev) i Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent I.F.Matyushin).

(BURNS AND SCALDS) (SKIN GRAFTING)

PARIN, D. A.

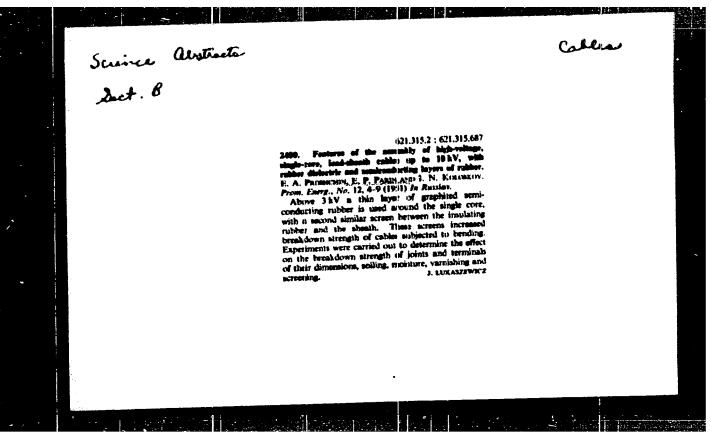
25511. Novyye Formuly I Poryador Vychisleniya Reduktsiy Pri Proyektirovanii Triangulyatsii II Klassa Na Ploskost: Sbornik Nauch.--Tekhn. I Proizvod. Statey Po Geodezii, Kartografii, Topografii, Aeros''yemke I Gravimetrii, VYP. 23, 1949, s. 21-29.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

PARIN, D.A.

25511 PARIN, D.A., Novyye formusy i poryadok uychisleniya reduktsiy pri proyektirovanii triang lyatsii ii klassa na ploskost:
Soornik Nauch-tekhn. i proizvod. St tey po geodezii, Karto rafii, topografii, Aeros Yemke i gravimetrii, UYP. 23, 1949, S. 21-29

SO: Letipis' Ahurnal' Statey, vol 34, Moskva, 1949



PARIN, G.

"Mechanical and Primitive Methods for Production of Seeds from Wild Apples and Pears," p. 471.
(GURSKO STOPANSTVO, Vol. 2, no. 10, Dec. 1953. Sofiya, Bulgaria.)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954/Unclassified

PARIN, N.V.

Rare pelagic fishes in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean (Taractes steindachneri, Palinurichthys japonicus and Centrelophus lockingtoni). Vop. ikht. no.11:162-170 '58.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

(Pacific Ocean--Pishes, Pelagic)

Cypselurus vitiasi Parin sp.n., a new species of flying fish from the western part of the Pacific Ocean (Pieces, Exoxostidae) [with summary in English]. Zoel. shur. 37 no.9:1412-1415 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut okeanologii AB SSSR, Moskva.
(Pacific Ocean--Flying fish)

47(4) AUTHOR:

Parin, N. V.

SOV/20-124-5-48/62

TITLE:

On the Resemblance of the Geographical Distribution of Sardines and Subtropical Flying Fishes (O sknodstve v geograficheskom rasprostranenti sardin i subtropilneskikh letuchikh ryh)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959. Vol 124. Nr F. pp 1130-1132 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

After having parried out several comparisons the author finds that the distribution of the sandine-subspecies widery agrees with that of the flying fish Cymelurus pinnatibarbatus. According to his opinion this indicates similar ways of spreading of thosa types of fish which, from the systematic point of view, are mather distant from each other. It is possible that such a type of distribution may be found also with other fishes. Thus there exists, besides the general idea of a posmopolitic distribution of the light-blue tunny (Thunnus thymnes), also the opinion (Ref 10) that its individual subspecies inhabit various creams. Figure 1 shows the distribution of Sardineps sagar and S. pilchardus as well as of its subspecies S a neopilithardus, S. s. coellata.

Card 1/2

On the Resemblance of the Geographical Distribution SOV/20-124-5-48/62 of Sardines and Subtropical Flying Fishes

S. s. caerulea, S. s. melanosticta, and S. p. sardina. If figure 1 and 2 are compared it can be seen that the flying fishes Cypselurus pinnatibarbatus (with the subspecies altipennis, melanocercus, japonicus, californicus) have a similar distribution as the subspecies of sardines. There are 2 figures and 12 references, 5 of which are Soviet

ASSOCIATION:

Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceano-

logy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

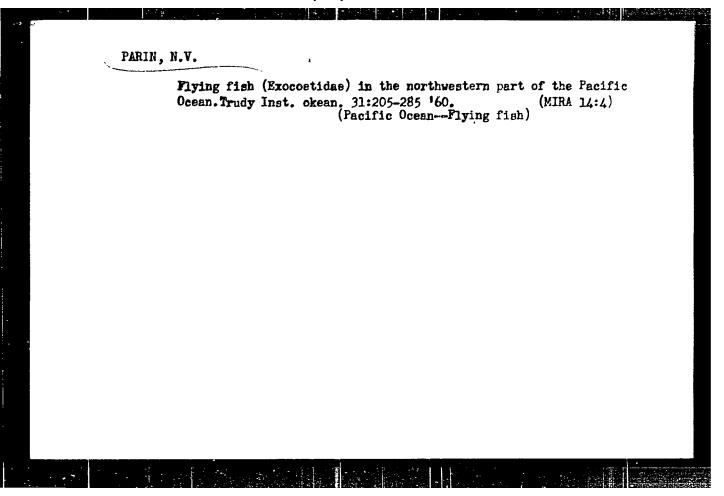
PRESENTED:

October 20. 1958, by I. I. Shmal gauzer. Academician

SUBMITTED:

October 20, 1958

Card 2/2



PARIN, H.V.

Distribution of flying fishes (family Exocostidae) in the western and central Pacific. Trudy Inst. okean 41:153-162 '60.

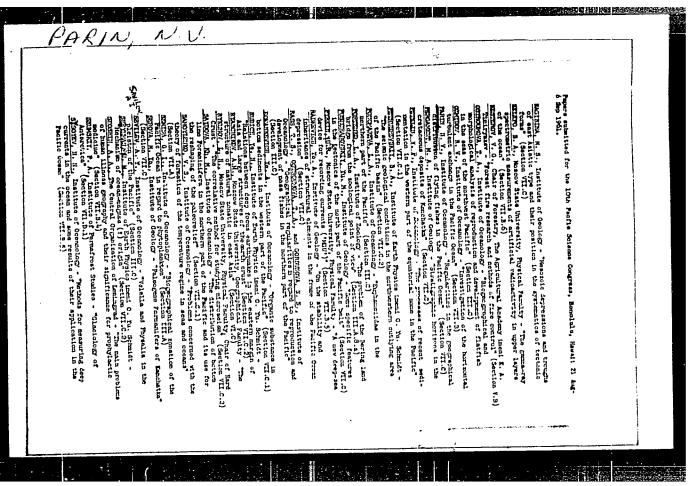
(Pacific Ocean-Flying fish) (MIRA 13:9)

A second second

BEKLEMISHEV, K.V.; PARIN, N.V.

Biogeographicsl boundaries of the pelagic region of the northern Pacific in the winter of 1958-1959. Trudy Inst. okean. 41:257-265 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Pacific Ocean-Zoogeography)

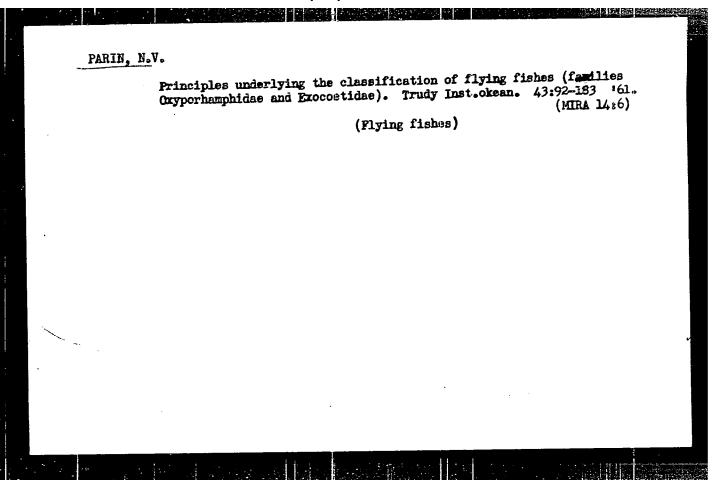


PARIN, N.V.

A contribution to the study of the fauna of flying fishes (family Exocoetidae) of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Trudy Inst.okean.

43:40-91 *61.

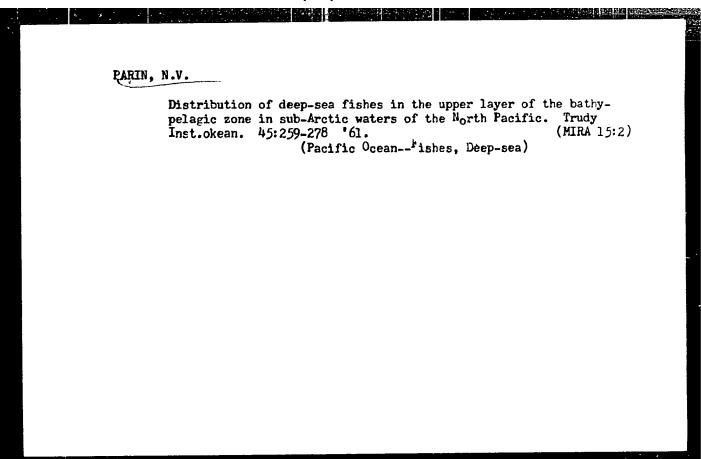
(Pacific Ocean-Flying fish) (Indian Ocean-Flying fish)



PARIN, N.V.

Flying fishes (Exocostidae and Oxyporhamphidae) of the Sea of Japan and adjacent waters. Vop. ikht. 2 no.2:224-229 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Japan, Sea of—Flying fish)



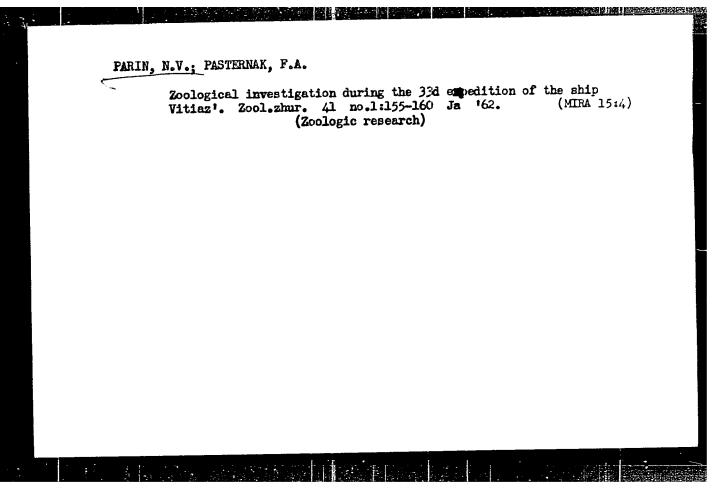
(PARIN, N.V.
	Oxyporhamphus meristocystis (Piscas, Oxyporhamphidae), a new species of flying halfbeaks from waters of the Malay Archipelago. Vop. ikht. 1 no.3:391-394 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
	l. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR. (Malay Archipelago—Halfbeak (Fish))

VINOGRADOV, M.Ye.; PARIN, N.V.; SAVILOV, A.I.

Marine biology. Okeanologiia 2 no.3:493-505 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Marine biology)

PARIN, N. V.

(Pacific Ocean-Ichthyological research-Congresses)



VINOGRADOV, M.Ye.; PARIN, N.V.; FILATOVA, Z.A.

Zoological investigations during the 34th cruise of the research ship "Vitiaz'" in the equatorial Pacific. Zool. zhur. 41 no.9:1442-1448 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

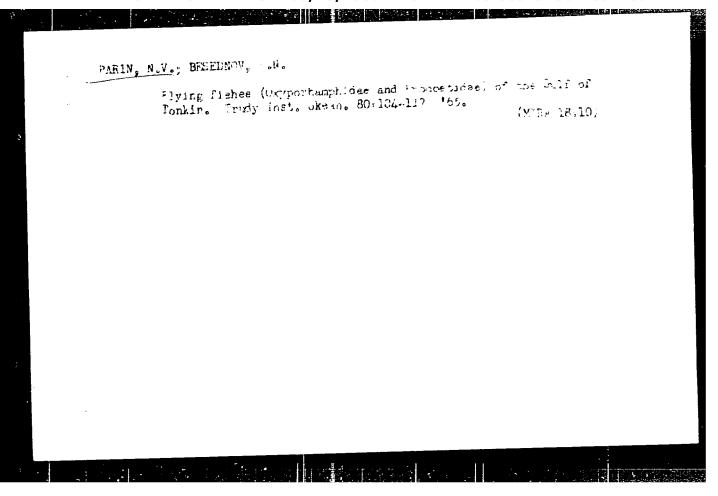
1. Institut Okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva. (Pacific Ocean--Marine fauna)

PARIN, N. V.

Dissertation defended at the Moological Institute for the academic degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences:

"Basis for the System of Flying Fish (the Families Oxycoramchidae and Exocoetidae)."

Vestnik Akad Nauk No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145



PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, glav. red.; MOISEYEV, P.A., otv. red.; S. IRNOV, A.I., zam. ctv. red.; BIRMAN, I.B., red.; KAGANOVSKIY, A.G., red.; KMCGIUS, F.V., red.; ERCKHIN, Ye.M., red.; KULENKOV, I.I., red; LAGUNOV, I.I., red.; FANIN, K.I., red.; SEMKO, R.S., red.; FARIN, N.V., red.

[Salmon fisheries of the Far East; materials] Lososevoe khoziaistvo Dal'nego Vostcka; materialy. Noskva, Nauka, 1964. 201 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Soveshchaniye po voprosam lososevogo khozyaystva Dal'nego Vostoka. 3d, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, 1960. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (for Moiseyev). 3. Kamchatskoye otdeleniye Tikhookeanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (for Semko, Birman, Krokhin, Kurenkov). 4. Kafedra ikhtiologii Moskovskogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova (for Smirnov).

PARIN, N.V.

Materials on the biology and distribution of pelagic sharks Euprotomicrus bispinatus and Isistius brasiliensis (Squalidae, Pisces). Trudy Inst. okean. 73:163-184 164.

Taxonomic position, geographical variability and distribution of the oceanic halfbeak Euleptorhamphus viridis (Van Hasselt) (Memirhamphidae, Pisces). Ibid.:185-203 (MIRA 17:6)

PARIN, N.V.; GORBUNOVA, N.N.

Reproduction and development of some synentograthous fishes (Beloniformes, Pisces) of the Indian Ocean; based on collections of the E/S "Vitiaz"." Trudy Inst. okean. 73: 224-234 164. (MIRA 17:6)

PARIN, N.V.

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

GORBUNOVA, N.N.; PARINAN.V.

Development of the flying fish Cheilopogon (Ptenichthys) unicolor (Cuv. et Val.) (Pisces, Exocoetidae). Trudy Inst. okean 62:62-67 (MIRA 17:2)

PARIN, N.V., kand. biolog. nauk

Predators of the seas and their economic importance. Priroda 52 no.12:62-68 63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut ekeanologii AN SSSR, Meskva.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological). T
Physiology of Work and Sport. Aviation Physiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 18021

Author : Parin, V.

Inst : -

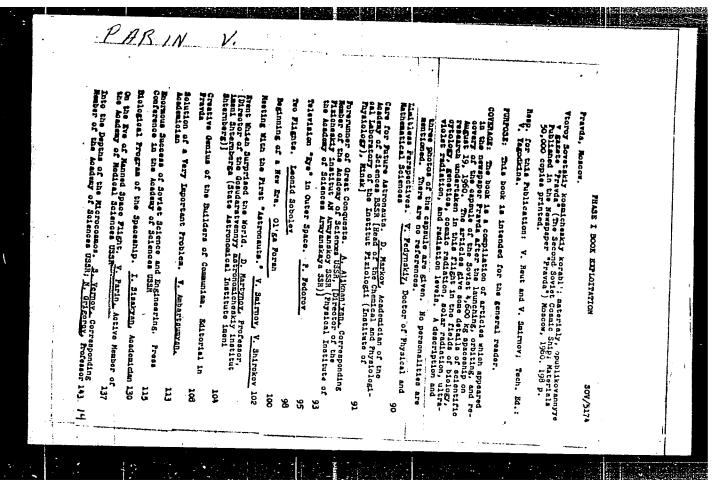
Title : On the Eve of the Flight of Man into Cosmos

Orig Pub : gas. "Izvestiya"m, 1957, Nov. 13, No 269, p. 2

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 121 -



L 35337-66 FSS-2/FWT(L)/ERG(k)-2 TT/GW
ACC NR: AN6010480 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/9008/66/000/085/0003/0003

AUTHOR: Parin, V. (Professor, Vice president, Academy of Medical Sceinces SSSR)

ORG: none

TITLE: On the wings of science. Soviet space flights

SOURCE: Krasnaya zvezda, 12 Apr 66, p. 3, col. 1-3

TOPIC TAGS: manned spacecraft, scientific spacecraft, space flight, space biology, space medicine

ABSTRACT: The article deals with space flights of manned and unmanned spacecrafts. It gives a brief review of flights of Soviet cosmonauts and unmanned spacecraft launchings for scientific investigation of outer space made since October 1957. Scientific spacecraft discovered the Earth's radiation belts, and permitted investigation of the Earth's magnetic field as well as the structure of upper layers of the atmosphere. Soviet space biology and space medicine now are in a new stage.

"Kosmos-110" spacecraft with four-legged cosmonauts aboard provided a great deal of valuable information to medical scientists. The author attaches great importance to this experiment with respect to future space flights.

SUB CODE: 22/ SUBM DATE: none

Card . 1/1 Lake

PARIN, V.B.

First student conference on the history of medicine. Sov.zdrav. 19 no.5:89-90 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Predsedatel' Soveta Nauchnogo studen'cheskogo obshchestva Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (MEDICINE—CONGRESSES)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Circulation. V-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 3962

Author : V.M. Parin

Title : Catheterization of the Heart (in Relation to the 1956

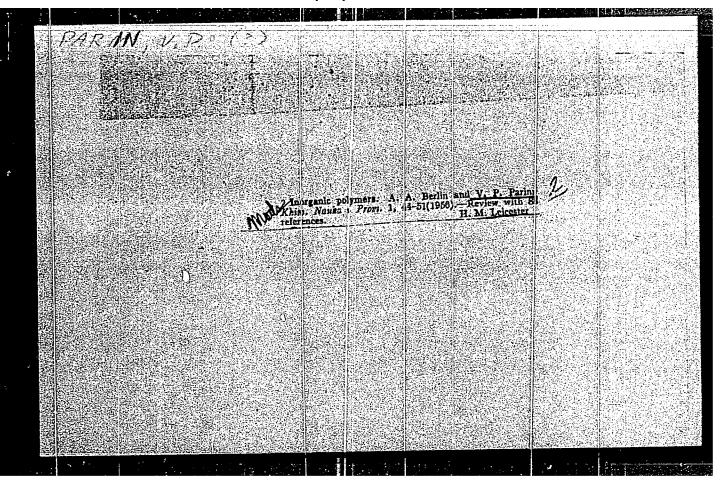
Nobel Prize - Physiology and Medicine)

Orig Pub : Priroda, 1957, No 3, 51-52

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239220017-4



- 1. PARIN, V.P., UVAROVEKAYA, O.M.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Glands, Ductless -- Diseases; Urine-Analysis and Pathology.
- 7. Determination of pregnandiol in the urine in cases of endocrine disorders. Akush. i gin. No l, 1952. I_Z Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noy.
- 9a. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952 UNLACCIFIED.

 Endokrinologii (Dir.-Zasluzhennyy Depatel Prof. N.A.Shereshevskiy)

BABSKIY, Ye.B.; PARII:, V.V.; MALKIMAN, I.I., red.

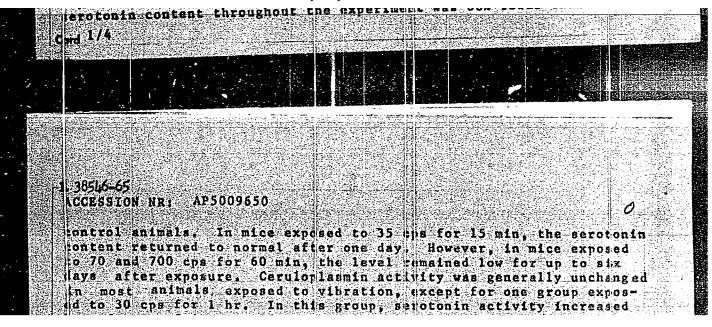
[Physiology, medicine and technical progress] Fiziologiia, meditsina i tekhnicheskii progress. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 137 p. (MIRA 18:4)

VOLYNKIN, Yu.M.; PARIN, V.V.; AMENIPOV, V.V.; GWDA, V.A.; DOBROV, N.N.;

NIKITH, M.D.; SAKSON 7, 1.F.

Radiation protection during the flight of Soviet cosmonauts of "Vostok" space ships. Radiobiologica 4 no.3:344-345 (Mirk Press)

(Mirk Press)



er exposure at a level 71% lower than in control animals. Upon exposure to 10 g for 30 min, sarctonin content was not lowered until the the day. Ceruloplasmin activity was cut in half during the first hr after exposure and returned to normal levels 4 hr later. One to ix days afterwards, activity was 2.5—4 times greater than in the entrol group. Exposure to 30 g for 5 min produced these same efects with the exception of ceruloplasmin activity which increased hr after exposure. In the third series, mice, rats, guinea pigs, logs, and apes were irradiated with 800, 900, 600, and 540 r. Eleven pes exposed to 540 r showed lowered serotonin content up to the

رُحُونَا 385لِمُونَ Accession Nr: Ap5009650

leth day (death) after exposure. Of 45 dogs exposed to 600 r. 45 died. Serotonin content in these animals decreased up to death (15 days). Of particular interest was the reaction of mice and pats to gamma irradiation. In these animals, as contrasted to guinea pigs, dogs, and apes, 50% of the total serotonin content was in the skin. This difference was attributed to the fact that unlike mice and rats, guinea pigs, dogs, and apes are inclined to react hemotralistically to irradiation. In the fourth series dogs were exposed to the combined action of acceleration or vibration and ionizing radiation. These animals were exposed to vibration (70 cps, 0.4 nm, 60 min) or acceleration (8 g, 3 min) from 2 hr to 1 day prior to

creased the level of serotonic and ceruloplasmin activity for 2-7

days after irradiation, in contrast to the reaction to radiation alone. Acceleration 1 day prior to irradiation had the same effect as radiation alone. Vibration 2 hr prior to irradiation did not alter the normal dynamics of ceruloplasmin and serotonin in irradiated animals. In analyzing the results of these tests, it was not possible to establish a dependence between the magnitude of vibration

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and radiation dose in the dynamics of charges in serotonin content and ceruloplasmin activity. In general, lowered serotonin content

in response to various stimulants depended upon the species of autha and its individual peculiarities. The authors conclude that it

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ASS	OCIATION:	none			
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PARIN V. V. Medical research in the U.S.S.R. American Review of Soviet Medicine, New Mork 1947, 4/4 (292-299)

Although the general pattern of medical research in the U.S.S.R. has been set in the five-year plan for medical research of the Academy of Medical Sciences, individual problems not connected with the scheme may be studied in hospitals and institutes at the discretion of interested workers.

Rubenstein-Boston

SO: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol. I, #1-6

PARIN V. V. Ilya I. Metchinikoff American Review of Soviet Medicine, New York 1944, 4/5 (451-463) Illus. 1

After giving biographical notes, the author summarizes Metchnikoff's important contributions. (1) Cellular theory of immunity; intracellular digestion as a mechanism of defence against invasion of pathogens and removal of dead tissue and foreign substances. He coined the word phagocytes to indicate the mobile cells participating in this activity. He was also aware of the sesile phagocytic cells of the reticulo-endothelial system. (2) Inflammation is not a dangerous process but a valuable defence reaction for the accessful outcome of disease. Among Metchnikoff's other investigations were: (1) The possibility that old age was caused by auto-intoxication with intestinal bacteria. He suggested the use of lactic acid bacteria formed in curdled milk as a means of destroying putrefactive bacteris (2) Microbiology and epidemiology of infectious diseases such as cholens, tuberculosis, typhoid fever and infantile diarrhoea. He was the first so stress the use of calomel ointment as a prophylactic measure against syphilis.

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol. I, #1-6

PARIN, R. V.

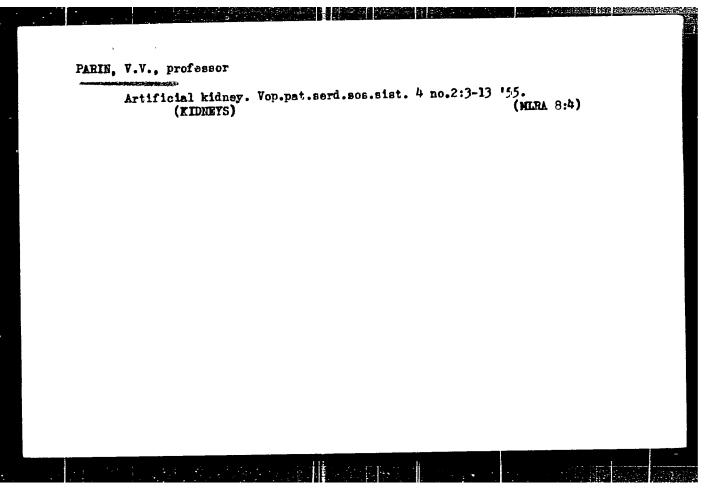
USSE/Medicine - Literature Medicine - Surgery Feb 4/

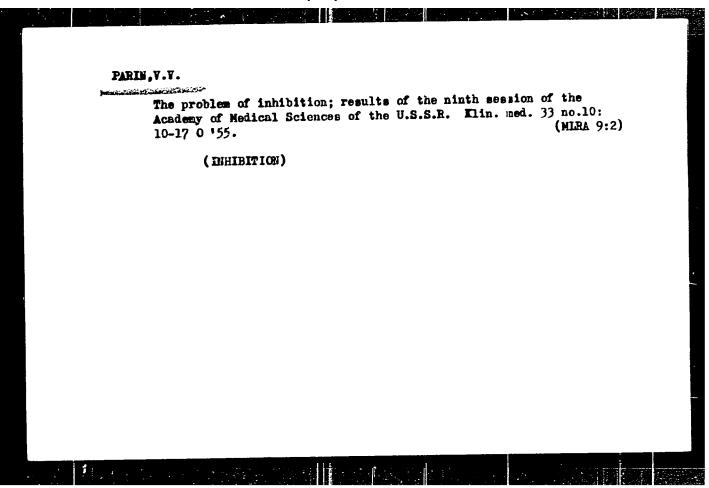
"New Books on Surgery in 1/48" 2 pp

"Vest Khirurgii" Vol LXIX, No 2

Reviews 31 books, among them "Penicillin and Its Use in Medicine," by E. J. Arklayan, "Traumatic Shock," by J. I. Banaytis, "Combat Trauma and Its Complication," "Skin Braft in the Treatment of Inflammation of Stumps," by A. I. Oska, "Outline of the Scientific Activity of the Office of General Surgery of the Molotov Medical Institute in the Recra of the Great Patriotic War," by V. V. Parin, "First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute," "Traumata of the Nervous System and Their Consequences," "Sanitation Bervice in the Days of the Great Patriotic War," "Penicillin (Its Use in Surgical Fractice)," by P. L. Sel'tskovskiy, "Transplation of the Heart, a New Technique in Experiement," Biology and Medicine," by M. P. Sinitsyn, "Activities of the Army Medical Action Insenions. Medicine," and "Penicillin in Surgery" by V. Ya. Shlopoverskiy.

PA 50/49T75





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PARIN, V.V., professor; MAREYEV, A.V.

Registration technic in ballistocardiography. Terap.arkh. 28 no.2:

Registration technic in ballistocardiography. Terap.arkh. 28 no.2:

19-22 '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Is patofiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. V.V.Parin)

Instituta terapli AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.L.Mysenikov)

(RALLISTROCARDIOGRAPHY, registration technic (Rus))
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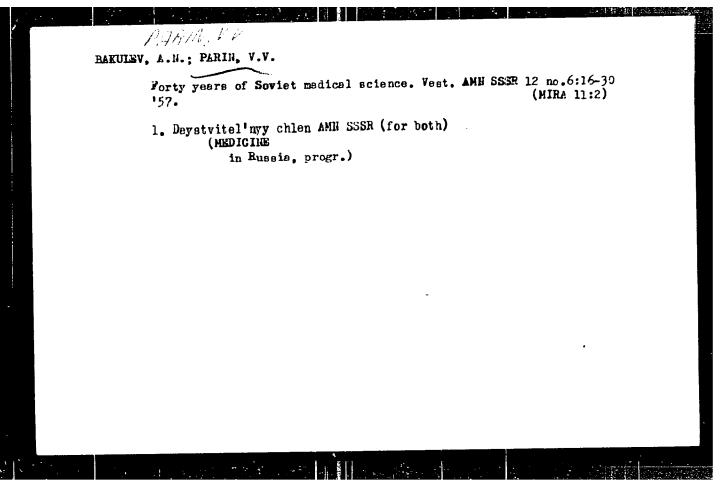
PARIE, V.V., professor (Moskva) Ballistocardiography and its clinical significance. Elin.med. 34 no.6:12-24 Je '56. (MIRA 9:10) 1. Is institute terapii AME SSSR. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AME SSSR. (RALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY, (Rus))

PARIN, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich, prof.; NORKINA, T., red.; KRAKINOVSKAYA, Ye., kand.tekhn.nsuk, red.

[Achivements of Soviet medical science; data for lectures] Uspekhi sovetskoi meditainskoi nauki; materialy dlia lektsii. Moskva. TSentr. nauchno-issl. in-t senitarnogo prosv. M-va zdravookhranenia SSE, 1957. 14 p. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Parin)
(MEDICINE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239220017-4"



PARIN, V.V.

26-12-14/49

AUTHOR:

Parin, V.V., Actual Member of the USSR Academy of Medical

Sciences

TITLE:

The Founder of the Blood Circulation Theory (Osnovopolozhnik

ucheniya o krovoobrashchenii)

PERIODICAL:

Priroda, 1957, No 12, pp 66-71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article deals with the teachings of the famous English physician William Harvey who died 300 years ago. He was the first to discover the true facts about the circulation of the blood. He also can be considered as the founder of modern embryology and as one of the initiators of scientific obstetrics

and gynecology.

There are two references, of which one is British the other

American.

ASSOCIATION:

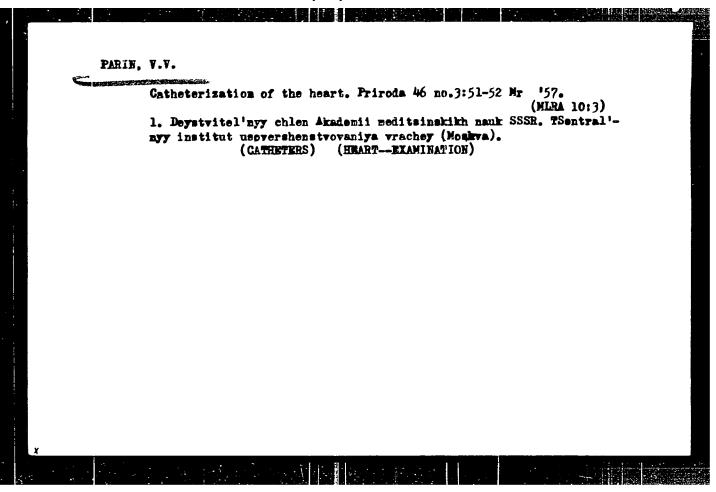
Central Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians (Tsentral'-

nyy institut usoversnenstvovaniya vrachey).

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 1/1



PARIS, V.V., prof.; MEYERSON, F.Z. (Moskva)

1 分类量24.为必要的决定。

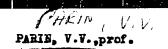
Reflex-adrenal mechanism of edemas and ascites in cardiac decompensation. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 2 no.6:3-8 N-D '58.

1. Devstvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Parin). 2. Iz kafedry klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE, physiol.
edema & ascites, reflex-adremal mechanism (Rus))

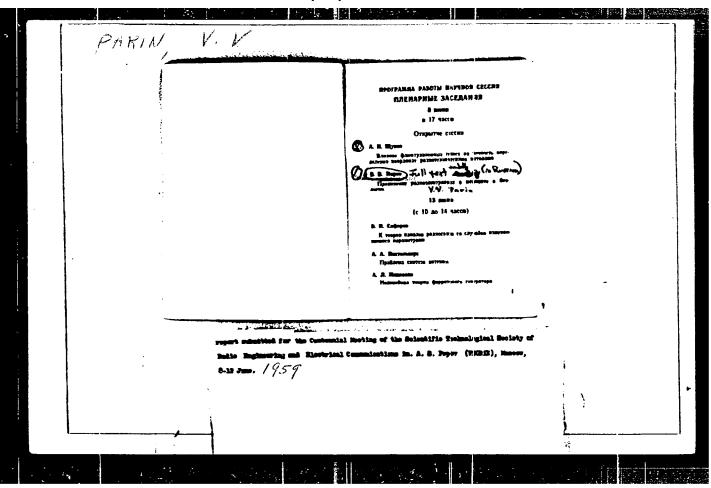
reflex-adrenal mechanism in edema & ascites in congestive heart failure (Rus))
(ADHENAL GLANDS, physiol.

adrenal-reflex mechanism in edema & ascites in congestive heart failure (Rus))



Public health problems in the next few years and the trend in research in pharmaceutical chemistry. Med.prom. 12 no.1:3-8
JB *58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinshikh mauk SSSR (DRUG INDUSTRY)

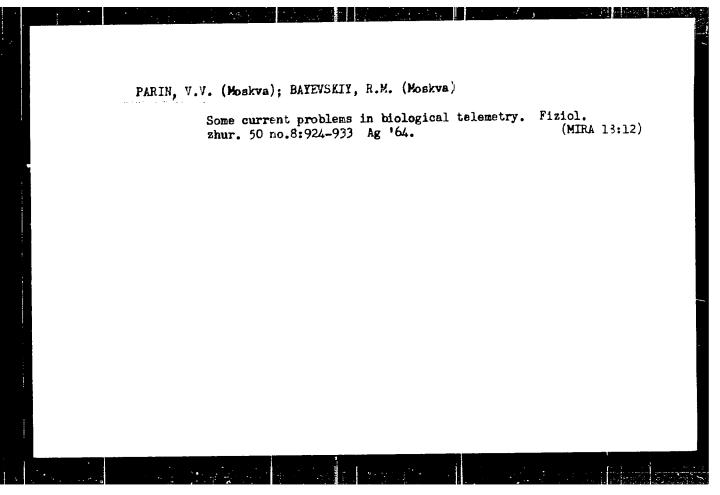


BABSKIY, Ye.B.; PARIN, V.V.

Problems and methods of clinical physiology. Vest. AMN SSSP no.4:52-63 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut normal'ney i patologioneskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239220017-4"



BAKULEV, A.N., otv. red.; DAVYDOVSKIY, I.P., red.; YEGOROV, B.G., red.; ZHDANOV, D.A., red.; ZHUKOVSKIY, M.A., red.; LETAVET, A.A., red.; OREKHOVICH, V.N., red.; PARIN, V.V., red.; SERGIYEV, P.G., red.; EEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn. red.

[Abstracts of scientific papers of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. for 1956] Annotatsii nauchnykh rabot Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR za 1956 god. Otv. red. A.N. Bakulev. Moskva, Medgiz. Books 2-3. 1959. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

Some results and prospects in the use of electronics in medicine and biology. Vest.AMN SSSR 14 no.5:27-40 '59, (MIRA 14:5) 1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR. (MEDICAL ELECTRONICS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239220017-4"

PARIN, V.V., prof.

Objectives in medical science in the light of the decisions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU. Vest. AMN SSSR 14 no.8:7-19
'59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR. (MEDICINE)

PARIN, V.V., prof.; MEYERSON, F.Z., dotsent

Mechanism of hypertension of the lesser circulation. Sov.med. 23
no.12:26-33 D 159. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry klinicheskoy i eksperimental noy fiziologii TSentral nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (direktor M.D. Kovrigina).

2. Deyetvitel nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Parin).

(HYPERTENSION biol.)

(PULMONARY CIRCULATION)

PARIN, V. V. (Prof.)

"Development of Ballistocardiographic Techniques in the U.S.S.R. (Paper)."

report presented at the Third International Conference on Medical Electronics, Olimpia, London, 21-27 July 1960.

S/029/50/000/011/004/007 B013/B060

AUTHOR:

Parin, V. V., Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences

TITLE:

Man in Space

PERIODICAL:

Tekhnika molodezhi, 1960, No. 11, p. 19

TEXT: The author describes the problems still to be solved before man can expect to set out on space travels. These problems include environmental effects upon the organism and the elaboration of methods and means to ensure its normal functioning. In the first place it is necessary to study, in all details, the factors of the means intended to safeguard the vital action of the organism and general flying safety. The knowledge of acceleration effects is also of importance. Seclusion over a long time in an isolated and narrow room, as is the flyers' cabin, is apt to cause severe psychological complications. The absence of habitual stimuli, the complete silence, darkness, weightlessness, perturbation in the normal alternation of day and night, work and rest, may cause disturbances in the psychic sphere and in blood circulation as well. Food and water supplies are one of the main problems, and so is the study of nutritive conditions. The conquest of specific sphere at a set through three stages; is at the study of nutritive conditions.

Man in Space

S/029/60/000/011/004/007 B013/B060

man. The first two stages are being pushed on by powerful efforts, and have already yielded abundant and valuable material. While man has not yet launched on space travels himself, he has nevertheless succeeded in gaining insight into the mystery of space thanks to the latest complicated trials.

Card 2/2

PARIN, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich [1903-]; MEYERSON, F.Z.

[Zeszys on the clinical physiology of blood circulation] Ocherki klinicheskoi fiziologii krovoobrashcheniia. Moakva, Medgia, 1960. 426 p.

(BLOOD—CIRCULATION)

(BLOOD—CIRCULATION)

PARIN, V.V., prof. (Moskva)

Effect of pulmonary ventilation on the lesser circulation. Pat. fiziol.i eksp.terap. 4 no.4:7-13 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(RESPIRATION) (BLOOD_CIRCULATION)

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Faster and higher. Zdorov's	6 no.5:1-2 Hy *60. (MIEJ. 13:6
l. D _{eystvitel} nyy chlen AM (SPACI	SSSR.

PARIE, V.V., prof.

Still another sensation! Prirods no.6:104-105 Je 160. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Deyetvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSE, Moskva. (PIMURA) (HITROGEN METABULISM)

BLOKHIN, Nikolay Nikolayevich; PARIN, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; GAZENKO, Oleg Georgiyevich, kard.med.nauk; VETHOV, Sergey Nikolayevich; STAROSTENKOVA, M.M., otv.red.; SHISHINA, Yu.G., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Medicine and cosmic flight] Meditsina i kosmicheskie polety; sbornik. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 30 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.8, Biologiia i meditsina, no.9)

(MIRA 14:6)

1. Prezident Akademii meditsinskikh mauk SSSR (for Blokhim).
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Parin). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vernov).

(SPACE MEDICINE)

PARIN, V.V.; BAYEVSKIY, R.M.

Ballistocardiography as a method of early detection of cardiovascular diseases. Nauch. inform. Otd. nauch. med. inform. AMN SSSR no.1:8-10 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Parin) AMN SSSR, Noskva.

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PARIN, V.V., prof.

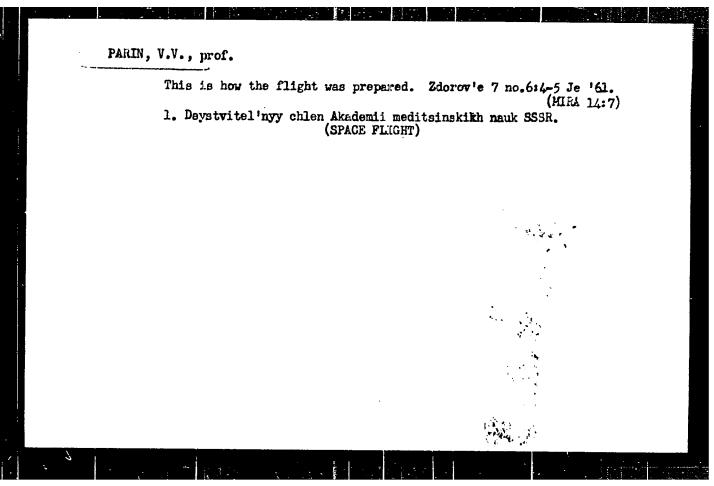
Life on a space ship. Vest. Vozd. Fl. 1:47-53 Ja 161. (NIRA 13:12)

1. Deystvitel nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nank SSSR. (Space biology)

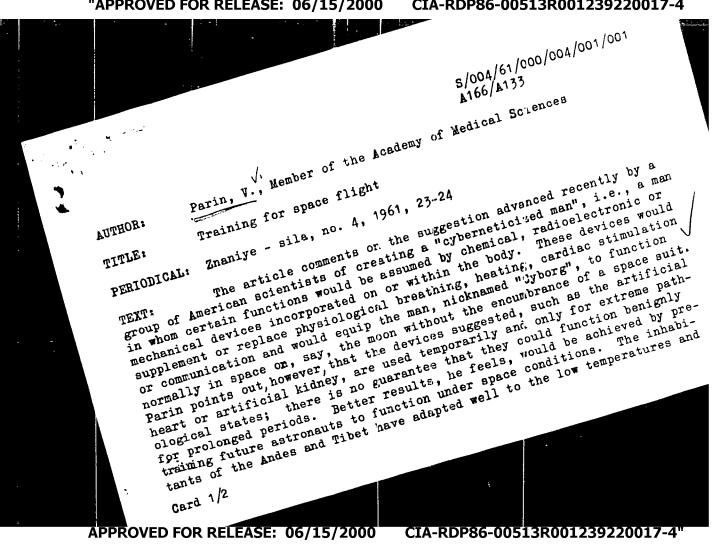
PARIN, V.V., prof.; BAYEVSKIY, R.M., kand.med.nauk

Cledification of the recording systems in ballistocardiography.
Kardiologiia 1 no.2:46-54 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 15;1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Parin).
(BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY)



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Training for space flight

S/004/61/000/004/001/001 A166/A133

rarefied atmosphere at these heights. Proper physical and psychological training of the astronaut is the best preparation for space flight, together with the development of all devices and equipment necessary to sustain life. Experiments have shown that the animals in the Soviet space rockets and satellites adapted themselves easily to the state of weightlessness and there is no reason to assume that man can not similarly adapt himself. Man can also withstand considerable gravitational stress if he is located transversely to the rocket's line of movement so that the stress acts laterally and not from head to foot along the body. Repeated exposure to acceleration was found to increase the subject's endurance. Automatic devices incorporated in the spacesuit could be set to constrict certain parts of the body depending on the acceleration. This would prevent the blood from accumulating in, say, the legs or arms due to increased gravity and would ensure normal circulation of blood to the brain and the internal organs. American scientists, the author feels, underestimate the body's physiological and mental reserves.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk (Academy of Medical Sciences)

Card 2/2

PARIN. V.V., prof.

It would be worth spending a lifetime for the sake of this day.

(MIRA 14:7)

Vest. Vozd. Fl. no.4:53-55 Ap '61.

1. Leystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SCR.

(SPACE MEDICINE)

28588

S/565/61/000/009/002/004 B1.44/B101

27.2000

Parin, V. V., Member AMS USSR

TITLE:

AUTHOR:

The role of space medicine in realizing the first manned

space flight

PERIODICAL: Meditsina i kosmicheskiye polety; sbornik, no. 9, 1961, 4-12

TEXT: The space flight by Yuriy Gagarin was the final stage of the initial period of space exploration, i. e., that of becoming familiar with space conditions. Space biology and medicine were developed to ensure health and working capacity of the astronaut; living conditions of earthly organisms on other celestial bodies as well as unknown forms of life, with which man may come in contact on other planets, will be their future problems. At first, space medicine and biology ascertained physical space conditions; 10 - 12 years ago, physiological tests were started. Animals enclosed in a separable, hermetically sealed container protecting them against the rarefied atmosphere, were rocket-launched vertically to an altitude of about 100 and, later, up to 450 km. They returned to the earth by means of parachutes. The next test was to launch the bi.ch Laika

Card 1/3

25558 8/565/61/000/009/002/004 B144/B101

The role of space medicine...

in the second artificial Soviet satellite. As a return to the earth was not yet possible at the time, information about cardial action, pulse, respiratory rate, etc. was radiotelemetrically recorded and found to increase during acceleration and to return later to normal values. This was the first test in which a living being was subjected for several days to the conditions of weightlessness, which cannot be reproduced on the earth. Next, space-ships with dogs on board returned undamaged to the earth. The dogs were thoroughly examined in laboratories. Space flights with smaller animals, tissue cultures, etc. followed. Acceleration from zero to first cosmic velocity with its displacement effect is one factor of great physiological importance. Another factor is the vibration transferred from the rocket to the beings in the capsule. When the space ship begins to orbit, the state of weightlessness sets in, since gravitational attraction and centrifugal force become equal. Very short periods of weightlessness had been reached already earlier in high-speed airplanes and vertically launched rockets, but their effect could not be isolated from that of preceding interferences. Cosmic radiation increases with increasing distance from the earth, but was no serious obstacle in the orbit chosen for the first manned space flight, which took place well below the

Card 2/3

The role of space medicine ...

28588 S/565/61/000/009/002/004 B144/B101

radiation belts produced by the geomagnetic field. On its return, the crew is exposed to heavy stresses due to the abrupt speed reduction affecting the body directly in its state of weightlessness, the heat produced by friction in the dense layers of the atmosphere, and the landing. All these factors were studied in animal tests, which indicated that manned space flight in Soviet space-ships did not endanger health and working capacity of the astronaut. This prognesis was confirmed later. Thereupon, astronauts were selected and trained according to scientific principles. Physiological information obtained so far did not provide data on the activity of the central nervous system. Only after the first manned space flight had proved that consciousness, the capacity of orientation and the ability to observe instruments and perform simple operations are not affected by weightlessness, it was possible to construct space-ships steered by their crews, and to start the conquest of the universe.

X

Card 3/3

27 1000

Parin, V. V., Professor

TITLE:

AUTHOR:

Human physiology and space

PERIODICAL: Priroda, no. 10, 1961, 32-37

TEXT: A description of the physiological effects of space flights on animals and man, and, in particular, the reactions of Soviet astronauts Yu.A. Gagarin and G.S. Titov to space flight, is given. For the first time in the USSR, physiological observations were radio-telemetrically conducted on the second Soviet earth satellite with the dog Layka aboard. After Soviet scientists had developed spaceships capable of being brought back to earth, the results of observations obtained radio-telemetrically, were combined with those obtained by thorough investigations of the animals after flight. The heavy spaceship-satellites were also equipped with a TV system which permitted the collection of extensive film material. The images were accurately synchronized with the telemetrical data. Information on the animals arterial blood pressure, their electrocardiograms, heart tones, frequency, depth and form of the respiratory motions of the thorax, and temperature and motions of the body, was collected and transmitted to earth on command.

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X

Human physiology and space

27472 S026/61/000/010/002/002 D035/D113

The normal life activity of the animals was provided for by the reliable functioning of special equipment which controlled the gas composition. temperature and pressure in the hermetic cabin. The flight of the "Vistor. 1" spaceship was preceded by those of three other spaceship-satellites which landed in a predetermined area in the USSR. Since the flight conditions in a spaceship are to a certain extent similar to those found during stunting on high-speed airplanes, the first astronauts were chosen from men used to flying high-speed aircraft. Prior to the flight of "Vostok-1 Gagarin was trained on a centrifuge to withstand large acceleration, and on vibration stands. Furthermore, Gagarin was trained to acclimatize himself to an airtight cabin which was an exact replica of that installed on the "Vostok" spaceship. He learned to eat ant drink under the same conditions which awaited him in space. His space suit had its own systems of ccoling and heating, ventilation, water vapor absorption and caygen supply. During the period preceding the flight, Gagarin's health was thoroughly checked by physicians. They conducted detailed electrocardiographic, biochemical and immunological tests, and checked his nervous and emotional state. This type of medical control was continued during the flight. The pickups, fitted in

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27472 \$026/61/000/010/002/004 D035/D113

Human physiology and space

his flying suit, converted the heart's bicelectrical currents, pulse vibrations of the vasal walls, and the respiratory motions of the thorax, into electric signals. Electric pulses which characterized the respiration and blood circulation during the entire flight, were emitted through radio channels by special amplifying and measuring systems. During Titov's space flight radio-telemetric information on the astronaut's basic life functions was continuously transmitted to earth. Thanks to the radio-telemetering method, the following data were recorded: the electrocardiograms (2 leads), the mechanical operation of the heart, and the depth and frequency of respiration. According to a preliminary analysis of these data no mathological changes were observed. The palpitation frequency during the active part of the flight increased up to 100-125 strokes per minute. During orbital flight it ranged between 80 and 100, which is Titov's normal frequency; during sleep this frequency decreased to 54-64; during the spaceship's landing the pulse frequency increased to 90-130. During the entire flight, the form and duration of the electrocardiographic elements remained within the normal limits. The respiration frequency during most of the flight did not exceed 18-22 respirations/minute. The only unpleasant phenomenon dur-

Card 3/4

27472 8026/61/000/010/002/004 D035/D113

. Human physiology and space

ing the state of weightlessness was a certain dizziness which appeared from time to time, but which again disappeared when the body assumed a position of rest and when quick motions of the head stopped. It is difficult to say, to which degree this was due to the physiological features of Titov's vestibular apparatus. In order to protect Titov from radiation, solar observations and direct radiological sounding of the stratosphere was conducted. Furthermore, forecasts of the possibility of solar flares were compiled systematically. The operation of all the ship's devices for maintaining the required life conditions was sufficiently accurate. The pressure in the cabin was kept at 760 mm mercury column; the oxygen content was 25-27%; the quantity of carbon dioxide did not exceed 0.4%; the relative air moisture was kept at 55-75%. The landing system chosen by Titov was reliable. After his flight, Titov was subjected to thorough medical observations. He was found to be in very good health. There are 2 figures.

Card 4/4

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s/044/62/000/006/119/127 B160/B102

AUTHOR:

Parin, V. V.

TITLE:

Cybernetics and physiology in medicine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 6, 1962, 77, abstract

6V420 (Vopr. filosofii, no. 10, 1961, 92-104)

TEXT: At the beginning of the article the author sets forth the theoretical bases and problems of cybernetics which, by his definition, is the study of the control processes and structure of control systems. The author sees the ultimate practical purpose of cybernetics as raising the operational effectiveness of control systems. The author marks out two basically different approaches to a study of the operation of control systems: the macroscopic (in which a study is made of a "black box" whose structure is unknown and can only be judged from the disturbance at the system's "input" and the answers at the "output") and the microscopic (the study of the formation, structure, and functions of a control system's elements). The author dwells on the concrete application of cybernetic ideas and methods in physiology. Bionics, a special branch of technical

Card 1/2

S/044/62/000/006/119/127 B160/B102

Cybernetics and physiology in medicine

cybernetics, applies the knowledge of biological processes to the solution of engineering problems. On the other hand cybernetic modelling allows the functioning of complex biological systems to be analysed. The author gives examples of the cooperation of biologists and technicians, notably in creating electronic analogues of nerve cells and using them for computers, and in developing systems which carry out the logical functions of recognition and classification by selecting information according to set or "independently" found signs. The author sees two basic lines in the practical application of cybernetic ileas in physiology and medicine: the first is the speedy and effective processing of information which is great in volume and changing quickly in time; the second is the creation of complex automatic systems directly designed for practical medical purposes. The author dwells for a short time on some examples characterizing the two lines of thought and on the future they open up. To conclude his article the author makes general remarks on the subject of "thinking" machines whose activity he in no way identifies with the creation of a numan being. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

Card 2/2

PARIN, V.

Triumph of the mind. Prir i znanie 14 no. 9:3-4 '61.

1. Deisty.chlen na Akademilata na naukite na SSSR.

(Space stations)

21749

270000 HIIV

P/005/61/000/031/001/001 D214/D306

AUTHOR:

Parin, V., Member

TITLE:

Biology, techniques and space

PERIODICAL: Przegląd techniczny, no. 31, 1961, 6-7

TEXT: The article describes and praises Soviet space achievements, broadly outlines the need for close cooperation between the various scientific fields participating in the space program and the training of cosmonauts. After mentioning the April 12, 1961 flight of Gagarin, the author points out that a new science has been created as a result of the exacting demands of cosmic flight space biology and medicine. In contradistinction to the former concepts of biology space biology and medicine are closely related and combine a number of other fields, including biophysics, biochemistry, aviation medicine, rocket techniques, geophysics, astronomy, radio and electronics, radiology and physics. A number of factors may influence the living organism in space. These were first determined in animals by the radiotelemetering method. The

Card 1/3

21749 P/005/61/000/031/001/001 D214/D306

Biology, techniques and space

results of these first investigations in space physiology showed that during flight, right up to peak velocity and again during the space vehicle's deceleration period, the living organism is subjected to great strains on the heart and blood vessels. The resulting changes in bodily functions, the possible effects of radiation, the heat exchange conditions between the living organism, and the atmosphere inside the capsule and the surrounding space were all gradually investigated from 1950 onwards. The author briefly mentions space experiments with dogs and microbes, then points out that special training methods were developed by Soviet doctors for the cosmonauts. Certain basic features were adhered to during training: 1) The cosmonaut was subjected to a gradual and careful increase in acceleration; 2) Careful medical control was carried out during all training stages, assuring the perfect health of the cosmonaut. The author concludes that new methods must be found to shield future cosmonauts from radio-

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X

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Biology, techniques and space

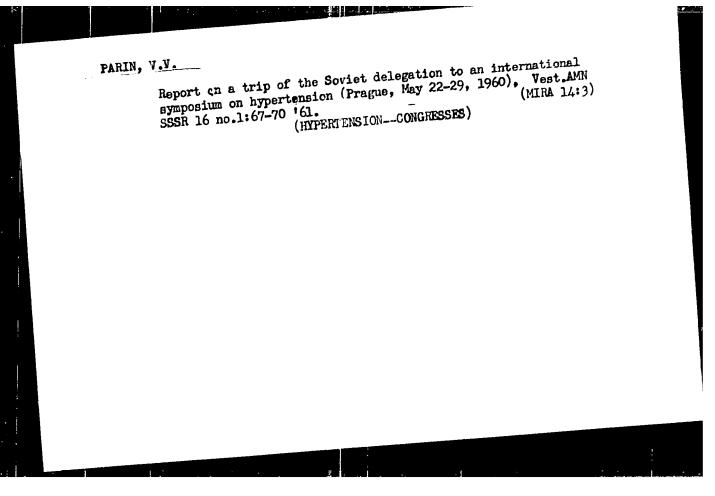
active belts encircling the earth, as the radiation intensity greatly increases in the upper limits of atmosphere.

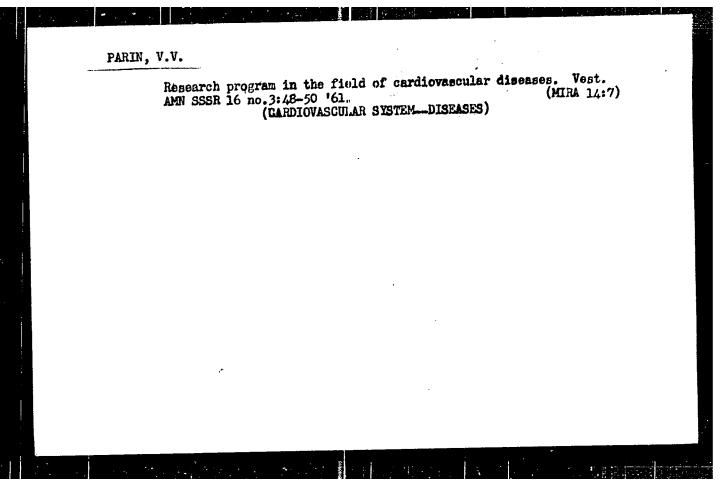
Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR) ASSOCIATION:

Card 3/3

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PARIN, V.V.; MUZYKANTOV, V.A.

The leading institute of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Vest. AMN SSSR 16 no.5:3-5 '61. (MINA 14:12) (MEDICAL RESEARCH)

PARIN, V.V.; MEYERSON, F.Z.

Role and problems in experimental cardiology. Vest.AMSI SSSR 16 no.5:5-12 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR. (CARDIOLOGY)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239220017-4

BARSKIY, Ye.B.; PARIN, V.V.

Achievements in medical electronics (as revealed by results of the 3d International Conference on Medical Electronics). Vest, AMM SSSE (MIRA 14:12)

(MEDICAL ELECTRONICS...CONGRESSES)

Parin, V.V., prof.

Pathogenesis of hypertension. Sov. med. 25 no.9:3-12 S '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(HYPERTENSION)

PARIN, V.V.; KOKKINAKI, Konstantin Konstantinovich, letchik-ispytatel'
Igo klassa rekordsmen mira po skorostnomi poletu; KOKKINAKI,
Pavel Konstantinovich, bortinzhener

Great achievement. Tekt.mol. 29 no.5:18-19 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Astronautics)

PARIN, V.V. (Moskva); YAZDOVSKIM, V.I. (Moskva) Path of Soviet space physiology. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.10:1217-1226

0 '67.

(SPACE BIOLOGY)

(MIRA 15:1)